COMMON SENSE IN BELIEF.

CHRISTIANITY ON THE BASIS OF PRACTICAL CERTAINTY.

From this week's Independent.

There is a difference between practical certainty and positive or demonstrative certainty. In the latter case all possibility of the contrary is excluded; in the former, it is not. We follow out a mathematical proof, and we are positively certain. We are informed of a fact, and we are practically certain of it.

Now, we know ten things practically where we know one positively. We know positively scarce anything, except some things that we have actually seen or have mathematically proved. Even on what we see we may misapprehend, and what we have seen our memory may treacherously record. An error may lurk even in our mathematics. It is not every mind that can attain the certainty of Professor Pierce. After Leverrier had computed the place in the heavens of the missing planet, and the telescope had found it at the very spot predicted, Professor Pierce found Leverrier's calculation was an error and the discovery of Neptune was an accident. A friend told the Professor that he hoped he would not publish his conclusion, because it was exceedingly improbable that the coincidence could be accidental. "It is more improbable," said Professor Pierce, "that my calculation should be wrong." For most things we are abundantly content with practical certainty. Whatever we learn because we have been told—history, geography, science—whatever we read, whatever we hear, we believe on probable evidence, on evidence that satisfies us enough to live by it, even though it be not complete. If the evidence preponderates, we trust it. We do all our business on it. We imprison men, we hang men on nothing better than probable evidence.

And yet, in religion men ask a sign from Heaven. If they cannot see, like Thomas, the print of the nails, they will not believe. But the practical evidence should be enough; and the practical evidence should be the preponderating evidence, even though not completely conclusive to us. You cannot see God, to be sure; but, on the whole, when you look at Nature about you, when you look at the demands of your own nature, when you think what the great and good of all ages have believed, does it not look probable to you that there is a God? Then act on that evidence. It is a practical certainty that there is a God. Worship him. Obey him. Love him.

You have never seen Christ. You have never even seen and heard the men that saw him when he was in the world. You may not have the certainty that the record of him is all true and that you must believe everything you find written in the Bible. What of that? If you have no demonstrative certainty, have you not practical certainty? If you cannot quite read the Bible as one infallible record, then read it as sixty-six fallible books, by you don't know how many writers—just as you would read Tacitus, or Xenophon, or Macaulay, or Bancroft—and tell us what you learn. Let it be, if you please, as fallible as the contradictory evidence which twelve very common men take with them into the jury-box, which they sift just as common folks do, and on which you hang a man or acquit him. You read the history, and you find, by similar evidence to that which convinces a jury, that Jesus Christ lived and taught and suffered and died. All this is so certain that no man living denies it. The same evidence exactly tells you that he wrought miracles and that he rose from the dead. Is not the certainty practical, if not demonstrative? At least is not the evidence preponderating and the conclusion probable? If so, do not wait to make it absolute. Do not complain because you may think you find errors in the Bible. So there were errors in the testimony on which the jury hanged Chastine Cox. You can find out, with all practical certainty, what Jesus taught, what his disciples taught. Go and learn, and then let the practical certainty control you. If the Great Teacher commands repentance, consecration to God, trust in the Father and in his Son, and your own conscience cries Amen! then repent, consecrate yourself, believe. Do not wait for unnecessary demonstration. Were you to wait for absolute certainty in this world, you would starve. You don't know absolutely that the sun will rise to-morrow. Had you absolute certainty that every word in the Bible was infallibly true, yet your translation is fallible, your faculties, that must interpret it, are fallible. All you need, all God or Nature gives any man for ordinary or religious guidance, is practical assurance. That is enough. That you have. There is a God. There is a Saviour. The Bible contains his revelation. Only through the one way of service of God can you be saved. Repent of your sins. Consecrate your life to God; trust in divine mercy; forget yourself; live for others. There is reason enough for this, and it is the only worthy life.

From the Christian Weekly.

The "higher life" is manifested in the "higher work" done in the name of the Lord Jesus. He who spake as never man spake wrought works of mercy which were the visible proofs of his divine mission. "Believe me for the works' sake." Such was his challenge, and such must continue to be the challenge of his disciples, to all doubters or deniers of his divinity. "What do ye more than others?" is therefore a fair question for the unbelieving to ask believers. If high professions of piety are but as the leaves on the barren fig-tree, they must needs be distrusted. "Herein is my Father glorified—that ye bear much fruit." The final test then of personal piety, must be found in the work it does and the influence it exerts. We have nothing to say against doctrines, or creeds, or dogmas, or catechisms, or symbols, compilations of the various historic confessions. Only idiots, or imbeciles, or perverts from the truth, or positive enemies of the doctrines of grace, will deny the fundamental necessity of faith. "He that believeth shall be saved. He that believeth not shall be condemned." Faith is the energizing power. It is required in all spheres and in all departments of human action. It measures life. It determines the direction of character. The substance of one's faith, whether it be good or bad, true or false, must dominate motives, feelings, aims, and purposes, to such a degree, that it in fact becomes salvation or perdition. But as the tree is known by its fruits, and the fountain from the water that issues from it, so likewise the hidden man of the heart must be read by the visible disclosures made in the outward conduct. True, God alone can see the hearts of men as they really are, nevertheless actions are the exponents of whatever composes individual character. The notion then that it makes no matter what one believes, provided his faith is sincere, is most shallow, false, and wicked. It gives the lie no less to human nature itself than it does to God. That life cannot be right whose faith is founded on pernicious errors. Has atheism, or deism, or materialism done for a suffering race what Christ and his church have done? If one denies the divinity of our Lord how can he pray to him aright? If another believes that all men are saved, what need will he see for any present effort to save what is not lost? The order of believing determines the order of working.

STATE NOTES.

GENERAL.

Of sixty deaths in Newark last week, eleven were from consumption of the lungs.

The foott-ball eams of Rutgers College and Stevens Institute had a match game at Hoboken on last Saturday, resulting in favor of Rutgers.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey is putting steam heating apparatus in sixty of its cars. It is hoped that they will soon be placed on the road.

The marriage of Wm. H. Bradley, of Newark, and Miss Lyda Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron, is announced to take place at Harrisburg, on November 12.

On Saturday last the employes of the trunk manufacturing firm of T. B. Peddle & Co., of Newark, went to Paterson Falls for a day of recreation and enjoyment, the firm paying for their transportation, music and refreshments.

The third annual fall meeting of the Olympic Athletic Club of Jersey City was held last Saturday afternoon at the Hudson County Caledonian Club grounds in that city with a number of interesting contests.

Wm. E. Sackett, of Brooklyn, formerly an assistant to the Comptroller of New York, has begun an investigation of the finances of Jersey City. The investigation was ordered by Judge Knapp last May, at the request of a number of taxpayers.

The Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society met on Wednesday at the Board of Trade rooms, the President Amos Clark, Jr., being in the chair. Reports were read and the business of the late fair was found to be eminently satisfactory.

The second trial of Frank Lammens for the murder of John Meierboeffer, in West Orange, last October, terminated Thursday morning in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury came in at 11 o'clock, having been out just twenty-three hours and forty minutes.

The Hon. Wm. B. Kinney, senior proprietor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, died on Thursday morning at the age of 81. The funeral will take place to-day in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, at 2 P. M. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Stearns, and Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, of the New York Observer.

A beautiful sight was presented to the citizens of Orange and vicinity on Friday evening by the appearance of a large number of Republicans bicyclists mounted on their steel steeds and bearing blazing torches. A silk American flag was carried by one of their number. They were greeted with cheers and great enthusiasm as they passed swiftly through the principal streets of Orange and East Orange. It was a novel sight to witness their quiet run in the beautiful moonlight of the evening.

POLITICAL.

The Orange Battalion will parade in Montclair on next Wednesday night.

A cavalry company has been formed in East Orange with B. F. Cairns as Captain.

A club of sixty Democrats who will support Gen. Kilpatrick for Congress has bee organized in Phillipsburg.

Speeches are expected to be made next week in Newark by Secretary Sherman and by Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of Maine.

To-morrow evening the pastor of the Boonton M. E. Church, Rev. Elbert Clement, will preach on the subject, "Whom to Vote For."

The reason assigned for securing Governor McClellan to address Democratic meetings is his well-known ability to explain defeats.

A. W. Tenney, U. S. District Attorney of Brooklyn, will speak to the First Voters' Club, of Newark, at the Grand Opera House this evening.

Arrangements are being made for a grand demonstration in Newark in favor of a protective tariff for labor. It will take place on Friday, October 29th, in the afternoon, and it is expected that manufacturers and merchants of this city and of Orange, Franklin, Belleville, and other parts of Essex county will participate.

The Frelinghuysen Engineers and Lancers of Newark have received a letter from the New York State Republican Committee, in which their marching and general appearance in the great Grant parade of the 11th instant is referred to as follows:

"We certainly appreciate your kindness in taking your place in line of parade here last Monday evening, thus swelling the numbers of that never-to-be-forgotten demonstration, and we cannot do other than praise your organization for its magnificent drill and discipline, as an honor to your city which they must feel proud of."

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between Veeder G. Thomas, Executor, etc., complainant, and George H. Seymour, et ux., et al., defendants. Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the ninth day of November next, at two o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey:

Commencing at a point in the easterly side line of Myrtle avenue, which point is distant four hundred and sixty feet and five inches on a course north forty-five degrees east from the center of Bay avenue; thence along said Myrtle avenue north forty-five degrees east one hundred and fifty feet; thence south forty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and twenty feet; thence south forty-five degrees west one hundred and fifty feet to Chapel street; thence along said Chapel street north forty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning; containing and comprising lots one (1), two (2), three (3) in block two (2) of lands of Mary C. Thomas (deceased) and Daniel R. Thomas, as surveyed and established by Joseph M. Hilser, Surveyor.

Newark, N. J., September 8, 1880.

A. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, Sheriff.

GUILD & LEE, Sol'rs. $5.40

A PLACE FOR THE EXHIBITION.

Where can a suitable place be found for the Exhibition? Which is the best site for it? It is greatly to be hoped that no mistake will be made in this important preliminary step. One can but feel alarm, however, when he hears that the open wastes near Harlem, and the dreary, half-submerged plains at Port Morris, have been suggested and urged for the purpose. Port Morris has one single advantage, it being on the water border. To our mind, this feature should be the *sine qua non* of the place adopted. It would be fairly impossible, as New York is shaped, to devise adequate means for conveying the immense crowds that will visit the Exhibition to, and from any interior situation. Nothing would be sufficient for the purpose but transit by water. An almost intolerable feature of every one of the great exhibitions hitherto has been the time consumed and the fatigue and discomfort experienced in getting to and fro; and, if the New York Fair is so placed and conducted as to remedy this evil, there is not a visitor that will not rejoice, and bless this Exhibition above all others. But there are other reasons why the New York Exhibition should be at the water's edge—even on the water itself, if possible. New York is a commercial metropolis—a city of the sea. It lies upon a magnificent bay and two superb rivers wash its shores. And in view of the noble waters that encompass it, of the identity of the place with commerce, and all the interests that pertain to the great water-ways of the world, being also the open portal on the sea through which the Old World enters the New, the sea-border conspicuously asserts itself as a significant and appropriate place for our Exhibition. Let it by all means be placed somewhere on Bay. Let the salt breezes from old Ocean blow through its courts. Let it stand where ships from the Old World can discharge their cargoes at its gates; where great steamers from the East and from the North and from the South, can bring their multitudes unobstructed to its landings; where innumerable swift-moving steamboats can connect it with every point of our water-bound metropolis. A water situation has every conceivable advantage; it would be cooler and more healthful; it would be easier to erect the structures, and the ease of transportation for goods as well as for visitors would be greatly enhanced. There ought not to be a moment's question of these facts. For New York to select an interior site for an exhibition would be to deliberately turn its back upon all the unparalled advantages of its situation—to ignore the best part of itself—to confess that broad bays and noble rivers confer nothing upon a great city.—*Appletons' Journal.*

THE ORIGINAL OF MAGNA CHARTA.

Every one knows how Sir Robert Cotton rescued the original manuscript of Magna Charta from the hands of a common tailor, who was cutting it up for patterns. As this copy was certainly not unique, we should only have had to regret the loss of a curiosity. The valuable collection of the Thurloe State papers would probably have remained a secret to the world had it not been for the tumbling in of the ceiling of some old chambers in Lincoln's Inn, where those documents had, for some reason or other, been concealed. In the secret drawer of a chest the curious manuscripts of Dr. Dee, the occult philosopher, lurked unsuspected for years. Many of the charming letters of Lady Mary Montagu, letters which are among the most delightful compositions ever penned, and which have long taken their place among English classics, were found in the false bottom of an old trunk. Lord Herbert of Cherbury's autobiography was all but lost to the world. It was known that when Lord Herbert died there were two copies of the work, one written with his own hand, and one transcribed by an amanuensis. But neither of them could be found. At last, in the midst of a mass of worm-eaten, moldy old papers at Lymore in Montgomeryshire, a gentleman came upon the original copy. Several leaves had been torn out, many others had been so stained by damp as to be all but illegible. Enough could be deciphered, however, to show the value of the work. The only hope was that if the duplicate could be secured it might supply the lacunæ of the original. But years rolled by and no duplicate turned up. In 1737 an estate belonging to the Herberts was sold. Some few books, pictures and lumber were stored away in an attic, too worthless apparently for the purchaser to take away—and lo! among these was found the long-lost and much-desired duplicate. And thus did English literature possess itself of one of the most interesting autobiographies it can boast. Indeed, the late Lord Lytton used to say that there was no single book of this kind at least, that he treasured so highly. Still more romantic was the discovery of Luther "Table Talk."—*Temple Bar.*

NONE OF THAT FOR HIM.

A young lady who is studying French lately wrote to her parents that she was invited to a dejeuner the day before, and was going to a fete champetre the next day. The professor of the college was surprised to receive a dispatch from the "old man," a day or two after, saying:

"If you don't keep my daughter away from those blasted menageries and side-shows, I will come down and see what ails her."

Pride, like ambition, is sometimes virtuous and sometimes vicious, according to the character in which it is found, and the object to which it is directed.

Speak little, but speak the truth; spend little, but pay cash.

It is a bad rule to blame your fortune rather than yourself when matters go ill with you. "If your sword is too short," said the wise Roman, "you can make it long enough by taking a step forward." The Italians also, "A good knight is never at a loss for a lance."

The man who grieves suffers his passion to grow upon him; he indulges it, he loves it; but this never happens in the case of actual pain, which no man ever willingly endured for any considerable time.

"The Satterlee"

"U.S.A. GENERAL HOSPITAL,"

West Philadelphia, where DR. DAVID KENNEDY was one of the Surgeons on Duty.

Dr. David Kennedy, for the past ten years an active practitioner of Medicine and Surgery in Rondout, N. Y., was one of the resident Surgeons of the above-named Hospital during the war. No doubt many of his former soldier patients are still living and will be glad to recognize in the name of the friend and Surgeon of those early years in the proprietor of a medicine with which it has become associated. Dr. Kennedy performed hundreds of the most dangerous and difficult operations, and it is a simple fact that not one died, but all made splendid recoveries.

Dr. Kennedy is frank to confess now that his wonderful success was due to the fact that he gave his patients the medicine he now sells Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" in the after treatment. It was this that restored the *Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels* to a healthy condition, affording tone and strength to the whole system, and thus enabled the soldier to once more enjoy life and meet the loved ones at home. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists. $1.00 a bottle.

$1,000 REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

No rubbing required. No more yellow clothes nor hard work on washing day. It will wash anything from a lace curtain to a horse blanket, cannot get out of order.

Good agents wanted, both male and female, to whom liberal inducements are offered. Agents can make from ten to one hundred dollars weekly

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

Is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-rollers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in imperfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow grease," or, in other words, a copious rubbing upon the wash-board. And so is the case; for you first rub soap into the cloth, and then rub the cloth against itself, or the soap, or both; but does that remove the dirt? No; for you must first dip it into the water and vigorously force water through the cloth again and again. That is what removes the dirt, after being softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the Family Washer and Bleacher, which embodies all the above points.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER

embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 lbs. of metal, which retains a much greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the washer becomes hotter and more expanded than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube at the rate of six to eight gallons per minute, causing the air to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become rusty or dirty. It comes out of the boiler as bright as new.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER

There are two sizes—No. 1, the family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants, and barber-shops, boarding-houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

It will work in any flat bottom boiler. It takes only three or four ounces of soap to a gallon or twelve gallons of water, and will wash and boil or table linen, a boilerful in ten or fifteen minutes. Those who are prejudiced in from ten to thirty minutes. Use no chemicals—only good soap and soft water.

For Lace Curtains this Washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can without the slightest danger or injury.

No. 2 or small hotel size will wash of average pieces 1,500 to 2,000 per day.

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We want a local agent in every place in the United States.

We want first-class men or women—no boys—men capable of managing one or more counties.

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We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families; also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 Washer, in New York, is $3.50; No. 2 Washer, $5.00; No. 1, $30.00 per dozen; No. 2, $36.00 per dozen.

We send single or sample No. 1 Washers, prepaid, to your nearest railway express office, to any part of the United States east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, for $4.25.

☞ In ordering write plainly your name, post-office, county, and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the Washer forwarded.

Cash Must Accompany All Orders.

Remit by Post-Office Order or Registered Letter. We insure the safe delivery of all Washers ordered as above. Money may also be sent by draft on New York.

Send for sample and secure a business that will pay you well.

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New York Life

Insurance Company.

OLD, PROSPEROUS,

SAFE, LARGE, STRONG,

PURELY MUTUAL.

Thirty-five Years' Business Experience.

Assets,	$39,000,000
Surplus,	7,600,000

45,000 Policies in Force.

$127,000,000 INSURANCE IN FORCE.

TEN FACTS.

1. *A Large and Strong Company.*

The New York Life has age and the stability which brings success. It has been in operation over thirty-five years, and at the beginning of 1880 had over 45,000 policies in force, covering over $127,000,000 in insurance. For the security of these policies the Company held nearly thirty-nine million dollars, being $34,000 over every $100 of liabilities by the State Standard.

2. *A Purely Mutual Company.*

The New York Life is one of the few purely mutual life companies in this country, a company owned and managed by the policy holders themselves, in their own interests, with no stockholders to share the profits or interfere in the management, to the prejudice of the insured. It affords insurance at current cost with absolute security.

3. *A Liberal and Progressive Company.*

The New York Life in 1860 originated and introduced the non-forfeiture system of policies, since adopted, in part or in some form, by every life company. It anticipated the New York State Law on the subject, in time by over nineteen years, and in liberality to the insured by giving more than the law requires.

4. *A Rapidly Growing Company.*

The last ten years include the six years of depression that followed the panic of 1873; yet during this time the assets of the Company increased in surplus and insurance about 500 per cent. During this time the annual disbursements to policyholders have risen from $2,538,358 to $4,856,490, and have aggregated the inconceivable sum of forty million dollars ($40,301,260). Its interest receipts alone have been upward of fifteen millions and have more than paid its death-losses.

5. *A Solid and Vigorous Company.*

The New York Life has held its business, in spite of the "hard times," better than any other prominent company. The falling off among these from the highest point reached since the panic of 1873, has been nearly twenty per cent, on an average, both of income and insurance in force; while in the New York Life the falling off has been only about two per cent. of income and less than one-half of one per cent. of insurance in force.

6. *A Wide-Awake Company.*

The New York Life has issued over 140,000 policies, insuring over $420,000,000. It has received over $80,000,000 in premiums and nearly $36,000,000 in interest and rents. It has paid over $20,000,000 in death-claims, and returned over $31,000,000 to living policyholders. The amount of its present assets, plus its payments to policyholders and their families, exceeds the sum received from them by nearly six million dollars.

7. *A Well-Managed Company.*

Its management was never more vigorous, skilful, and prudent than at present. Its report for the year ending January 1st, 1880, shows almost unparalleled prosperity—a large increase in assets; a large increase in surplus; a large increase in premium receipts; a large increase in interest receipts; a large increase in policies and insurance issued and in force; and a decrease in death-losses, resulting from a careful selection of lives and consequent low mortality rate.

8. *A Company with A No. 1 Securities.*

The securities of the New York Life are of the very highest order, the interest on which is collected when due. The entire amount of its uncollected interest, including the amount accrued or earned but not yet due, upon its investments January 1st, 1880, was but $317,909.11. This was only about eight-tenths of one per cent. of the Company's entire assets, being the lowest ratio of any prominent company and in notable contrast with some. At the date above given its bonds and stocks were worth nearly a million dollars more than cost.

9. *A Prudent Company.*

In estimating its liabilities the Company employs the severest standard used in this country. Security being the *sine qua non* in life insurance, the New York Life calculates its reserve fund on the supposition that it will be able to realize in future but four per cent. interest; and thus keeps this fund over four million dollars larger than is required by the law by which its solvency is tested. Hence, no unusual losses, no sudden depressions in the prices of securities, no panic, no hard times, nor all of these combined can so reduce its surplus as seriously to embarrass the Company.

10. *A Good Company to Insure in.*

The policies of the New York Life are notable for their freedom from vexatious restrictions; the customs of the Company with respect to payment of premiums, etc., are plainly stated, and efforts are made to encourage and to enable every honest policyholder to keep up his policy; in the settlement of claims by death the greatest liberality consistent with justice is ever shown, as the grateful acknowledgements of hundreds of beneficiaries abundantly testify. By its liberal construction of the policy contract in cases that might have been resisted on technical grounds it has gained the reputation of being

"A non-contesting company."

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WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President.

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Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols., $1.50.
Gelkie's Life and Words of Christ, 50 cents.
Young's Bible Concordance, $11,000 references (preparing).
Acme Library of Biography, 50 cents.
Book of Fables, Æsop, etc., illus., 50 cents.
Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cents.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 75 cents.
Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 40 cents.
Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cents.
The Koran of Muhommed by Sale, 35 cents.
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